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Substance-induced psychotic symptoms in Borderline Personality Disorder among substance use disorder samples in Spain.

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Abstract

Substance-induced psychosis (SIP) is frequent in substance use disorder patients. However, little is known about the presence of SIP in Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and what the risk factors for the development of SIP in this population would be. A sample of 91 BPD drug-dependent patients attending an outpatient substance use disorder unit was evaluated. Comorbidity with Axis I and II was assessed using SCID-I and SCID-II. Psychoactive drug related variables were registered as well as the presence of the ninth criterion of DSM-IV-TR as a code of psychotic symptoms. A total of 50.5% of the sample were women. The most prevalent drug consumed was cocaine (67%) followed by cannabis (47.3%) and then alcohol (39.6%). A total of 62.8% people with BPD registered substance-induced psychosis symptoms in their lifetime. Notably, this study found these symptoms were not associated with the presence of psychotic symptoms registered in ninth criterion. Cocaine and cannabis consumption are associated with the presence of SIP in SUD-BPD patients. No other clinical variables were related in this sample. Further research studies are needed to find other risk factors for SIP in this patient group.

1. Introduction
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